

IN COMPLETE AGREEMENT

Statesmen and Military Leaders Have Conferred with Fruitful Results

KAISER AND KING RECEIVED MINISTERS

In Complete Accord on Political and Military Questions

Amsterdam, Aug. 17.—The complete agreement existing between Germany and Austria-Hungary again has been demonstrated at the meeting of the emperors at German main headquarters, an official statement from Berlin yesterday declared. The statement, which is dated at German headquarters, Aug. 15, reads:

"The meeting of the august sovereigns once again has manifested the close understanding and complete agreement on political and military questions are identical, the most royal interpretations indicate. The intercourse of the monarchs was characterized by a cordiality commensurate with their personal relations as well as the interests of the people."

"Leading statesmen and military leaders have conferred with complete and fruitful results. The Kaiser gave audience to Baron Burian, Field Marshal Arz and other Austrian ministers, while Emperor Charles received Baron Burian and Field Marshal von Hindenburg."

German dispatches Thursday reported Emperor William and Emperor Charles holding an important conference at German main headquarters on political and military questions, together with numbers of their advisers.

Baron Burian is the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, and Field Marshal Arz von Straussener is the Austrian chief of staff. Admiral von Hintze, the German foreign secretary, was mentioned in Thursday's advices as being present at the conference and it may be through an error in the text of the dispatch that Baron Burian and not Admiral von Hintze is mentioned as having been received by Emperor Charles.

THERE IS A NEW LAND CONFRONTING US

What Manner of Country It Will Be Will Depend on How the War Goes.

London, July 10 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—"There is a new land confronting us," said Premier Lloyd George in a recent speech. "What manner of country it will be," he continued, "will depend on how the war goes and on how things go after the war."

"I am more confident to-day than I have ever been, and for reasons that I do not have time to enter on at the moment; but one of the latest reasons is the impression made on me by the American troops I saw in France. They are superb in material and in training, and in the way they have borne themselves in the trying conditions of battle they have fought. I found a great spirit of confidence which strengthens our conviction of victory."

"The war has upset everything and when it is over the falling back into normal conditions will be another disturbance. There will be great social and economic disturbance. There are two alternatives. One is that the war will have solved the millions who have passed through the fire, whether in France or in the axis, as at home. Their vision will have been broadened, their sympathy deepened, their outlook and purpose made clearer, firmer and more exalted. There are millions who have been in daily contact with death, walking hourly over its trap doors. They have come into contact with very terrible realities. That is one view."

"The other is that there are millions who for these years have endured privations, discomfort, wretchedness, as well as pain and terror, and who have made up their minds to have a good time for the rest of their lives when it is over. That is a very dangerous frame of mind for a nation to be in."

SOAP COMPANY INDICTED.

Evidence Showed That Company Had Paid Rebates to Mill Employees.

Boston, Aug. 16.—Four officers of the Warren Soap Manufacturing company of this city indicted in Tennessee for conspiracy to use the mails in a scheme to defraud in connection with sales of soap to the Cleveland Woolen mills of Cleveland, Tenn. pleaded guilty before a federal commissioner here to-day and were held for a hearing in Chattanooga later.

Evidence showed, federal officials said, that the company had paid rebates to a mill employee on soap purchased by the woolen company, and the money was placed to the man's credit in Boston and the passbooks sent by mail.

MUCH RHEUMATISM

Local Druggists' No-Cure No-Pay Offer Attracts Many Sufferers.

If there are any rheumatic sufferers in town who have not availed themselves of E. A. Brown & Co.'s generous offer they should do so at once.

They state that if Rheuma, the guaranteed prescription for rheumatism, does not give joyful relief they will return the purchase price without any quibbling or red tape.

Rheumatism is a dangerous disease, and anyone who has the slightest taint of it should drive it away from the system as soon as possible. Read what Rheuma did for this sufferer:

"For five years I suffered with articular rheumatism, having lumps on my elbows, feet and wrists. I took every thing I could get, with no relief. I saw your ad. and was greatly improved before I had used two bottles, and was cured before I had finished the third. I thank God for Rheuma and that I am free from rheumatism to-day. If anyone wishes information from me I will write them. I think Rheuma is a miracle."—Mrs. Lucie Ryder, 102 Gilbert street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Good druggists everywhere sell Rheuma. A large bottle is inexpensive and sufficient for two weeks' treatment.—Edv.



Resinol

the home remedy for sick skins

When someone in the family develops an itching patch of rash or eczema, you want something that will give immediate relief and heal the trouble before it has a chance to become serious. The success of Resinol for such cases has been proven by years of use in the home. Sold by all druggists.

SOCIALISTS SUPPORT PRESIDENT WILSON

Assurances Given to the British Labor Men By Members of the Social Democratic League.

London, July 31 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Emphatic assertion that all American Socialists and labor unionists unreservedly support President Wilson's war aims have been given to British labor men by members of the Social Democratic League of America.

"I come to emphasize that all American Socialists and labor unionists are unreservedly back of President Wilson and his war aims," declared A. M. Simmons of Wisconsin, one of the members of the commission, in an address he delivered at a dinner given to the mission at the House of Commons. "America stayed out of the war two years," continued Mr. Simmons, "taking recourse to every means at hand to avoid participation in what seems the world catastrophe. Since our entrance into the war President Wilson has given the Germans every opportunity to avoid further bloodshed. We have laid our cards on the table and waited patiently but the only answer is the cannon of the enemy's hosts in battle. We hate war. We did not want militarism in the United States. But we are fighting now and intend to continue to fight with all our means to make war a bad investment by any nation in the future."

John Spargo, another member of the mission, declared that unless the United States was to bear in future the greatest military burden known to the nations, Prussianism must be crushed at the earliest possible moment. "Such a creed is in keeping with our pacifism," he said. "We believe an inconclusive peace would be an unparalleled disaster that a thousand years of toil and suffering could not right."

John Hodge, British minister of pensions, said there could be no doubt about the soundness of British labor in the war, notwithstanding certain unfortunate impressions. "We admit," he said, "that as in the case of almost every country, we have a certain proportion of wrong-headed people among us, and they impose on us the duty of great vigilance. For instance at the moment we are not aware of the threat that, among some 400 labor candidates for Parliament in the coming general election, there will possibly be something like 90 per cent of them of the pacific persuasion."

C. W. Bowerman, parliamentary secretary of the British trade union, representing 3,000,000 workers, said that the heart of labor in the British Isles beat in unison with that of their brothers in America on the subject of the war. The eyes of Socialists and labor union men in Great Britain, he added, had been opened by the progress of the American social democratic movement.

William Brace, secretary of the home office, declared that the miners of South Wales were determined to make any sacrifice to win the war.

They Come First, Remember.

The first draft on the sugar bank comes from the trenches and the fighting lines. In this time of shortage it is well to remember that the ration not only of the American troops in the field but that of the allied nations as well must be maintained to the fullest. The soldiers' requirements are very high—far above any level of normal consumption. Sugar is a fuel for the body. From it can be obtained the quickest reactions in heat and energy. Therefore, when the weather is severe in the trenches the consumption of sugar by the troops necessarily becomes very high. Sugar has somewhat the immediate stimulative effect of alcohol, without, however, the injurious consequences.

Supplies of candy being manufactured for the troops will not suffer depletion. This ration will be maintained to its fullest extent. The Young Men's Christian association, Red Cross, Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army and similar organizations in France will be provided with sweets for their distribution. It is only fair that the people at home should conserve for the men in the field.

SUGAR-SAVING SWEETS.

Candied Fruits and Vegetables.

1. Select products of uniform size and ripeness.
2. Wash.
3. Cut fruits in halves, quarters, or smaller sections; cut vegetables in narrow strips about 2½ inches in length.
4. Drop in syrup cooked until it spins a thread. To prepare a spiced syrup, boil whole cloves and whole cinnamon in ½ cup of water 15 minutes. Strain out spices. Add to strained spiced water 1 cup corn syrup and 2 teaspoonfuls vinegar. Cook until it spins a thread. To prepare ginger syrup, add a few pieces of dried ginger root, which can be purchased from a grocery or drug store, to the syrup in which the fruit is cooked.
5. Allow to cook until transparent.
6. Drain.
7. Dry in slow oven; finish drying over kitchen range.
8. Roll in minimum amount of granulated sugar. (May be omitted for fruits.)

SPAIN WILL TAKE SHIP FOR SHIP

Notifies Germany of Her Intention to Compensate Herself

OUTRAGES AGAINST SPANISH SHIPPING

Will Take the German Ships That Have Found Refuge in Harbors

London, Aug. 17.—Spain has notified Germany of her intention to compensate herself for future outrages against Spanish shipping by confiscating a corresponding amount of tonnage from German shipping that has found refuge in Spanish ports, says a despatch to The Times, from Santander. There are about 90 German steamers voluntarily interned in Spain.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS SUFFERING SHELL SHOCK

Are Hurried in the Shortest Possible Time to a Base Hospital in Lorraine.

A Chateau in Lorraine, July 11 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—American soldiers suffering from shell shock now are hurried in the shortest possible time to a base hospital established here for the special treatment of such cases. The element of time is regarded by the specialists attached to the hospital as a prime importance. Efforts are made to deliver such cases to the hospitals within 48 hours after the first symptoms develop. A special ambulance service has been organized for that purpose. Once here, the shocked soldier remains until the treatment of his case is finished.

If the nervous trouble of a patient results from concussion or from the strain of service, it is curable here. If it is not curable, it is because the case was not brought here soon enough or because it had a chronic foundation before the patient went into the army. Nervous symptoms resembling what has been called shell shock have developed under the simple strain of service in soldiers who have never heard a shell explode.

Base hospital 117 treats both these aspects of war neurosis, and only according to the highest standards of neurological science. Hypnosis is seldom used. No dangerous experiments are allowed and isolation is not followed excepting as simple ward routine. The patients are kept together and the nurses are kept with them, giving their company as well as their experienced care and both are a part of the cure.

The patients themselves when they have recovered sufficiently become ex-officio members of the staff; they cooperate with the doctors and nurses in helping the other boys out of their muddled condition of mind and their unsteady state of nerves.

The most obvious part of the treatment is the use of tools or the instrument of sport. A shaking hand that is unable to retain anything in it gradually steadies with patient gripping exercise and this method has the advantage of occupying the mind while it re-educates the hand.

One boy whose head and hands were shaking violently was seen weaving things out of dyed ends of string on a loom made for him out of odds and ends of lumber by other patients. Through his attention to the work and by the growing firmness of grip he is obtaining through practice he is gaining control of his nerves and will be cured in a few days. A machine shop with turning lathes, a tailoring shop and a cabinet garage furnish occupations for many.

All cases of palsy and paralysis resulting from concussion are cured here when taken in time. A boy who was brought in with a paralyzed leg is now walking around the grounds, after a week of treatment. Defects of speech are the most difficult cases; the treatment is longer and requires greater pains, but they yield to it finally.

TO GET PERMIT.

Mrs. F. Sheehy Skeffington to Be Allowed to Return to Ireland.

London, Aug. 16.—The executive authorities in Ireland have reconsidered the case of Mrs. F. Sheehy Skeffington and have recommended that the home office, with which the decision rests, issue a permit to enable her to return to Ireland, according to the Manchester Guardian. It was announced yesterday that Mrs. Skeffington had asked for such a permit and that it had been refused.

PRESIDENT PLAYED GOLF.

Enjoying His Few Days' Rest at North Shore Resort.

Manchester, Mass., Aug. 17.—President Wilson, who is enjoying a brief outing on the north shore, played a round of golf yesterday with Mrs. Wilson and Rear-Admiral Carey T. Grayson, and won. Later the president and Mrs. Wilson, with other friends, had luncheon at the summer home of Colonel F. M. House.

Familiar Footwear.

Brown—What made you start clapping when that woman stepped on your foot in the car?

Burlew—I was dozing. I thought mother and the girls were having a musicale at home and one of them was signalling that it was time to applaud.

—Boston Transcript.

As Pure As The Lily
"Her complexion is like a lily," the beautiful velvety softness of her skin with its radiant pearly white appearance is obtained thru the use of

Gouraud's Oriental Cream
Send 10c. for Trial Size
FERD. T. HOPKINS & SON New York

Topics of the Home and Household.

Canning Don'ts.
Don't use artificial preservatives or "canning compounds." They are not only harmful to health, but unnecessary when using the cold pack method, says the national war garden commission of Washington, which will send anyone a free canning manual for a two-cent stamp for postage.

Blueberry Jelly.
(By Ellen I. Kelley, director, department of household science, National War Garden Commission, Washington, D. C.)

Use berries which are just ripe. Wash and put in an enamel kettle. Add a small amount of water to prevent burning. Cook berries slowly until very soft. Then strain without pressing through a cheesecloth or flannel bag. Measure the juice. For one cup of juice use three-fourths cup of white corn syrup. If the supply of sugar warrants it use two-thirds to three-fourths of a cup to one cup of juice. Write to the national war garden commission, Washington, for a free canning manual, which will be sent to anyone for a two-cent stamp for postage.

If corn syrup is used boil the juice to one-third of its volume before adding the syrup. Boil rapidly. The jelly is done when two drops run together and drop off as one from the side of a spoon.

Skim and pour into hot sterilized glasses. When cold seal as usual. This is a typical recipe and any fruit may be made into jelly following these directions. The commission will be glad to answer any questions written on one side of the paper and sent in a self-addressed envelope.

Wheatless and Sugarless Recipes.

Miss Bertha A. Holden, home economist and specialist for the extension service of the University of Vermont, recommends the following wheatless and sugarless recipes:

Chocolate Cake.—Cream 3 tablespoons fat and 3 tablespoons of brown sugar. Add 2 egg yolks, well beaten, ½ cup milk, 1 cup corn syrup and 1 teaspoon vanilla. Sift together 2 cups barley flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, and ¼ teaspoon salt. Add to the wet mixture. Melt 2 squares chocolate with 1 tablespoon fat and add to batter. Fold in 2 egg whites, stiffly beaten. This makes 2 loaves when baked in pans 9 inches by 4 inches by 3 inches.

Oat Drop Cakes.—Cream ½ cup shortening and ½ cup brown sugar. Add ½ cup corn syrup, 3 tablespoons water and 1 egg well beaten. Sift together 1½ cups rye flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon cinnamon and combine with first mixture. Add 1½ cups rolled oats and ½ cup raisins or nuts. Drop with a teaspoon on a greased pan and bake in a quick oven.

Buckwheat or Rye Drop Cakes.—Beat 1 egg and add 2 tablespoons sugar, ½ cup corn syrup, ¼ cup melted fat and ¼ cup milk. Sift together 1½ cups buckwheat flour (or 1½ cups rye flour), 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ¼ teaspoon cloves, ¼ teaspoon salt. Add to first mixture. Drop half cup raisins may also be added. Drop with a teaspoon on a greased pan and bake in a quick oven.

Honey Drop Cakes.—Heat ¼ cup honey and ¼ cup butter until the butter melts. While the mixture is warm, add the spices. When it is cold, add 1 cup rye flour, 1 egg well beaten, ½ teaspoon soda dissolved in 2 tablespoons water, and 1 cup raisins cut in small pieces. Add enough more flour (about 1 cup) to make a dough that will hold its shape. Drop with a teaspoon on a greased pan and bake in a moderate oven.

Honey Bread.—Beat 1 egg yolk and add 1 cup honey and 2 tablespoons brown sugar. Sift together 2 cups rye flour, 2 teaspoons soda, ½ teaspoon ginger, 2½ teaspoons cinnamon, 1 teaspoon cloves, ¼ teaspoon nutmeg. Combine with the liquid ingredients. Put the dough into shallow buttered pans to the depth of about an inch and bake in a hot oven. This is sweet enough to serve as a cake. It cuts much better several days after it is baked.

PATRIOTEERING.

By Booth Tarkington of The Vigilantes.

"When the German-Americans, as we call them, found that our country was in the war, they erased the hyphen. The hyphen is gone forever. * * * In our country there are no American citizens." I quote the above from a recent article issued by the "Vigilantes," and I believe the facts to be virtually as stated. But if they were not, and if the hyphen did actually here and there remain alive, would not the most sensible policy treat it as dead, and at least assume it to be dead, wherever it showed no virulent signs of life? In other words, men cannot be goaded into loyalty; they only accumulate a sense of injury under the goad. And it is never more important than at this present time that we should avoid injustices to any citizen. Suspicion, rumor and coincidence of circumstance should influence neither our judgments nor our actions; much less should we vent our passion against Germany upon the person of him whom we called the German-American.

I speak from the standpoint of one who bitterly opposed the German-American position on the war prior to the American entrance, April, 1917. But the sympathy of the German-American with the German cause, prior to that date, if rightly comprehended, does not imply a sympathy continuing beyond that date, though to many minds this is either an impossible paradox or a symptom of credulity imposed upon by almost barefaced hypocrisy. It is neither. The German-American, beholding a war between Germany and the allies, sided with Germany. He had not been alienated from Germany, as the rest of us had been alienated (by the Revolutionary war) from England. He saw merely a contest between foreign powers and sided with that from which he sprang. But when his own country came to actual war with Germany the German-American found himself to be an American. Nevertheless, it is hard for him to show his patriotism when we say to him: "Now, you dirty German-American, drop your tricks and speak up! Repeat these words in a loud shout, 'I am an American and I love the flag,' and if you don't shout loud enough we'll kick you, and maybe we'll kick you anyhow!" Such instruction does not seem quite statesmanlike, or over-Christlike, either.

Margaret Deland, lately returned from France, says that over there, not long ago, a company of German prisoners, just captured, were being sent back from the front, when they encountered an American regiment, largely from Wisconsin, moving up to the trenches. Many of the Wisconsin troops were of German origin; some among them, indeed, could

Keep the Gas Range Bright and Shining

You can do it simply and easily with practically no work. It will add enormously to the appearance of the kitchen and will save repair bills. A solution of warm water and

20

MULE TEAM BORAX

will take the dirt, grease and rust spots off in a hurry and keep your range as bright and shining as it was the day you got it. And this is just one of the ways that you can keep your kitchen hygienically clean with Borax, the oldest and best cleaning agent and disinfectant for home use.

20 Mule Team Borax has a hundred household uses.

hardly speak English, and the prisoners were astonished to be greeted noisily and garrulously in their own tongue. They were even more astonished at the nature of the comments which these strange Germans from America made upon them. In fact, the episode was unamiable. Oaths in the German tongue were frequent and intensive. The German-speaking men of the Wisconsin regiment cursed the captured German soldiers with an inhospitable frankness very shocking to the prisoners, who had been passed in silence by other American regiments, and had received cigarettes from a battalion of English. Words like "dummkopf" and "schweinhund" were employed, with prophetic explosives; and the general sense of what the Wisconsin men said to their German cousins was as follows: "You dash-blanked jackasses and idiots, we and our fathers left your old fatherland and went 4,000 miles to live in a better place. Now we have to come all the way back, 4,000 miles again yet, to slaughter you, because you haven't got any more sense than to be slaves and obey that old pig-dog of a Kaiser! We'll send your Kaiser and

princes to school, where they can't do any more harm; and as for you, dunder heads, you ought to be hanged for making us all this trouble of coming over here to teach you some sense with our bayonets!"

The citizens once called German-Americans will work out their own salvation if we do not make it too hard for them. What man can show enthusiasm for anything, when he is threatened with punishment if he is not enthusiastic? Loyalty is a feeling; it is not a spoken word. You cannot possibly produce a beautiful feeling in any man by threatening him or prosecuting him. Let us not threaten at all, and let us prosecute only when we have evidence. Is it certain evidence that a man is loyal if he has a son in the American army? No. There were rebels in '63 who had sons in the northern armies. Is it certain evidence that a man is disloyal if he has a son in the German army? No. There were loyal Union men in '64 who had sons fighting for the South. So it may be now. There are American citizens who have relatives in the German army and other relatives in the American army. Here

and there is an American citizen who has one son in the American army and another son in the German army. Let us go gently with a fellow citizen who finds himself in such a position. It is a hard enough one, without the additional burden of his neighbor's suspicions. If his conduct be loyal, then in heaven's name let us believe him loyal.

The finest answer Germany has had from any source is the loyalty of the "German-Americans" to America; and that was the answer of all most gallant to Germany. Let us not punish them—now, when their boys are dying in the American cause—let us not punish them for sins that are not theirs. Let us not patriotize at their expense. Let us not patriotize at all. The war is too serious for patriotizing.

In Time of War Prepare for Peace

"MANUFACTURERS must not permit the public to forget their names or their products, lest in the stress of competitive conditions after the war, the public will not care to remember," says a well-known advertising agent.

"In other words, every manufacturer who has goods to sell, should begin NOW to lay the foundation of a vantage point upon which to fight the sales battles that peace will eventually bring. Gigantic readjustments are inevitably coming. The business of the world is not going back to its former relations and channels. We shall be confronted with increased production on every hand. While that increased production may for a time be taken up by newly developed

export business, domestic competition will increase a hundred fold.

"Facts and tendencies which those facts reflect, point inevitably to one conclusion—we must prepare industrially for peace. Washington's axiom, 'In time of peace prepare for war!' might be paraphrased for the business man of this country."

And preparing for peace means newspaper advertising now to hold the markets that are vital to the situation.